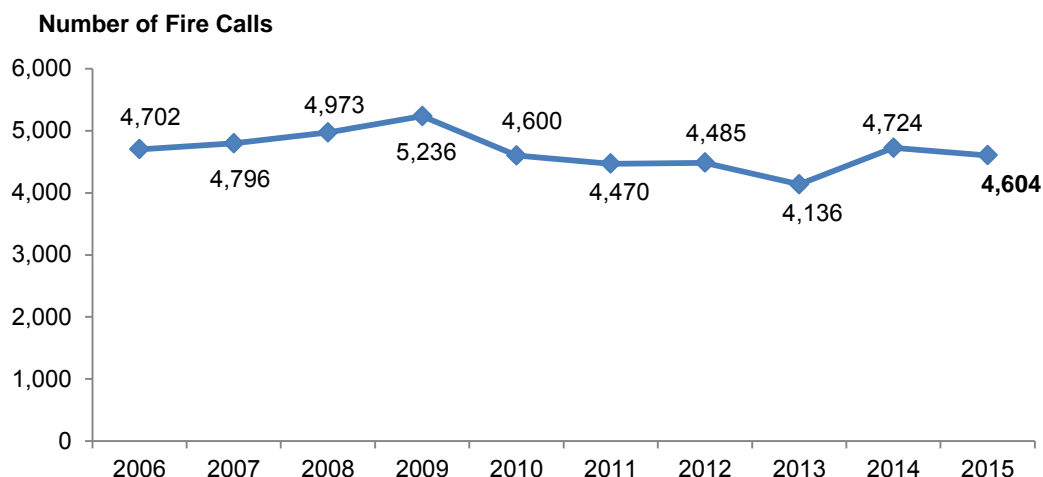


## FIRE INCIDENT STATISTICS (JANUARY – DECEMBER 2015)

### Total Fire Calls Decreased by 2.5%

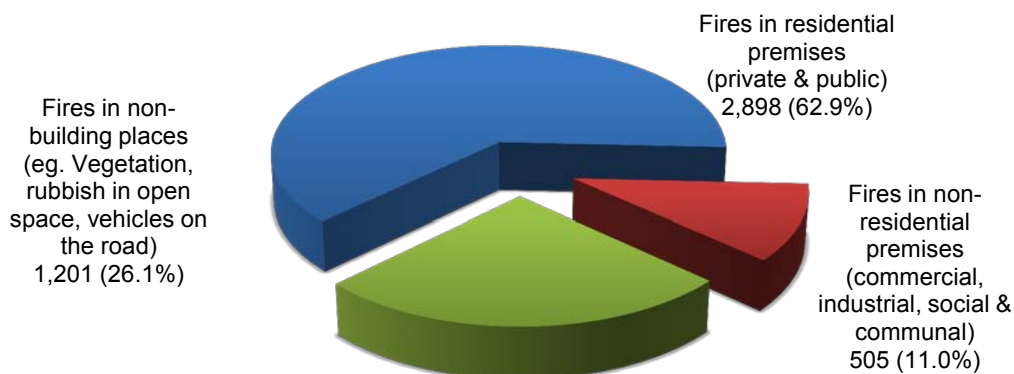
SCDF responded to 4,604 fire calls in 2015. This was a decrease of 120 cases (2.5%) from the 4,724 fires it responded to in 2014. The total number of fire calls over the last ten years is shown in [Chart B1](#).

Chart B1: Total number of fire calls for 2006 - 2015



2. A breakdown of fire calls classified by the type of premises is shown in [Chart B2](#). Of the 4,604 fires that SCDF responded to, 62.9% involved residential premises, 11.0% involved non-residential premises and 26.1% involved non-building places.

Chart B2: Breakdown of fires by types of premises



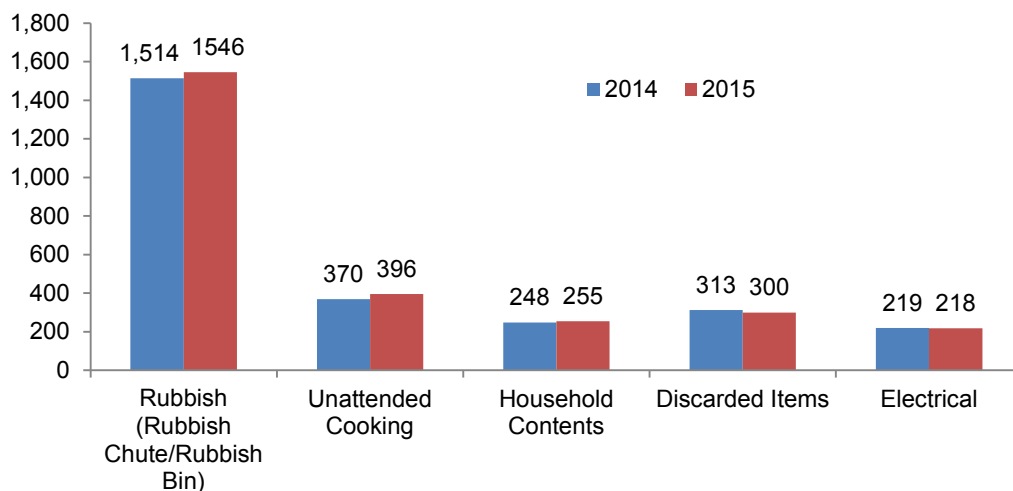
3. “Dropped light<sup>5</sup> cases” remained the main contributing cause of fires. They contributed to 2,529 cases (54.9%) of all fires in 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Dropped light refers to indiscriminate disposal of lighted materials such as lighted cigarette butts that were not completely extinguished, embers from charcoal and lighted incense sticks.

## Fires in Residential Premises

4. In 2015, a total of 2,898 fire incidents occurred in residential premises, a marginal increase of ten cases (0.3%) from 2014. The top five types of fires in residential premises are shown in Chart B3. Rubbish fires (53.3%) continued to form the bulk of residential fires.

Chart B3: Fires in residential premises (top five types)



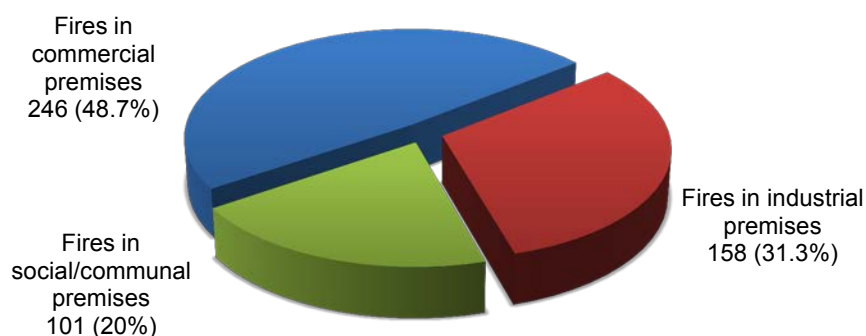
### *Increase in the Number of Fires Involving Unattended Cooking*

5. The second largest source of fires in residential buildings involved unattended cooking. The number of fires caused by unattended cooking rose by 7.0% in 2015, reversing the declining trend observed for such type of fires since 2011. SCDF will continue to work closely with its community partners on outreach efforts to reduce fires in residential premises.

## Fires in Non-Residential Premises

6. SCDF responded to 505 fire incidents in non-residential premises. This was a decrease of 60 cases (10.6%) compared with 2014. The breakdown of fire incidents in non-residential premises is shown in Chart B4.

Chart B4: Breakdown of fires in non-residential premises



### *Decrease in Fires at Eating Establishments*

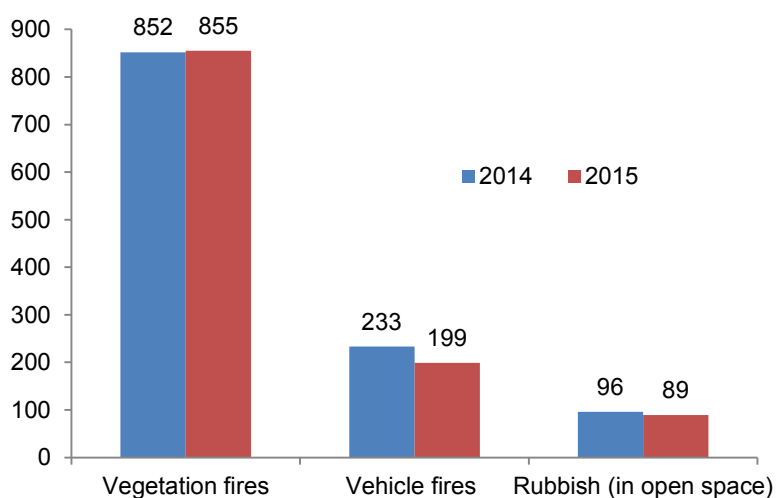
7. Fires in eating establishments (such as restaurants, coffee shops, canteens and hawker centres) fell by 17 cases (25.4%) to 50 cases in 2015. Of these, 15 cases (30.0%) were due to unattended cooking. In 2015, SCDF worked with the National Fire and Civil Emergency Preparedness Council (NFEC), Singapore Foochow Coffee Restaurant and Bar

Merchants Association to organise a fire safety awareness workshop for F&B operators and owners.

### Fires in Non-Building Premises

8. There were a total of 1,201 fire incidents in non-building premises in 2015, a decrease of 70 cases (5.5%) from 1,271 cases in 2014. The top three types of fires in non-building places is shown in Chart B5. Vegetation fires continued to form the bulk of such fires at 71.2%, which occurred mostly during the dry spell from January to March 2015.

Chart B5: Fires in non-building places (top three types)



#### *Vehicle Fires Decreased by 14.6%*

9. The number of vehicle fires that occurred while the vehicles were on the road decreased by a substantial 14.6%. Since 2013, SCDF has been reaching out to motorists to raise their awareness about vehicle fires. SCDF disseminated brochures which provided tips to minimise the risk of vehicle fires. The brochures were distributed at petrol kiosks throughout the island. In addition, SCDF collaborated with the National Fire and Civil Emergency Preparedness Council (NFEC), the General Insurance Association of Singapore and the Automobile Association of Singapore to publish advisories on vehicle fires in the local print media and magazines such as *Highway*. SCDF will continue to incorporate fire safety advisories in media reports on vehicle fires and leverage its social media platforms to reach out to the public.

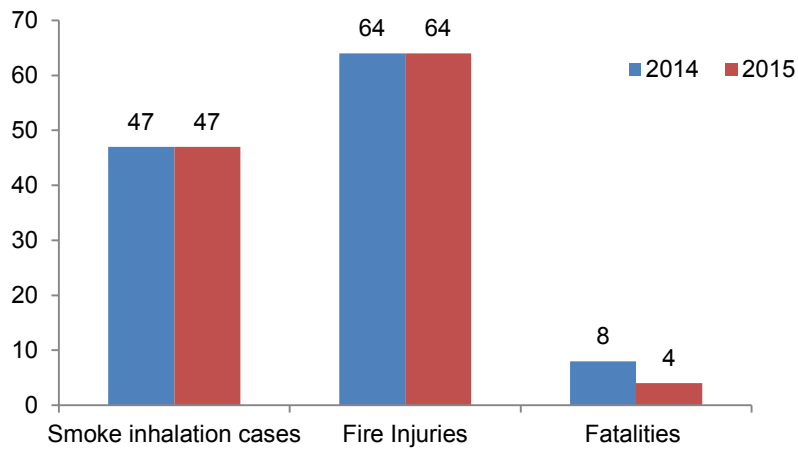
### Fire Injuries and Fatalities

10. There were 111 fire injuries (47 of them were smoke inhalation cases<sup>6</sup> and 64 fire injuries<sup>7</sup>) and four fatalities from the 4,604 fire incidents which occurred in 2015 (Chart B6). The number of fire injuries remained the same as 2014 while the number of fatalities decreased by half from 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Smoke inhalation refers to injury due to inhalation of smoke or gaseous product of combustion into the respiratory system.

<sup>7</sup> Fire injuries refer to burns sustained from fire incidents. 1<sup>st</sup> degree burn is a superficial burn that affects only the epidermis or superficial skin; 2<sup>nd</sup> degree burn is a partial thickness burn where the damage penetrates into some of the underlying layers of the skin and the skin is blotched and often blistered; and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree burn involves serious injury to all layers of the skin where the skin is dry, leathery and often white or charred.

Chart B6: Breakdown of fire injuries and fatalities



11. The four fire fatalities in 2015 were from the following fire incidents:

- a) Two fatalities from a residential fire at Lorong 6 Geylang on 3 April 2015; and
- b) Two fatalities from a residential fire at Parry Avenue on 9 June 2015.

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